

WILSON CHANGING HIS VIEW; MAY DRAFT FINAL TREATY; DELAYS PEACE FOR WEEKS

PEACE OUTLOOK 'BIG FOUR' RUSH
MUCH IMPROVED WORK ON PEACE

**Situation at Paris Has Taken
Turn for Better, Says Lon-
don "Times" Editor.**

CONSTERNATION IN PARIS

Premiers Now Rushing Pact to Completion.	Being Almost Wholly Rewritten.	Failure to Bind Germany Now Likely to Prove Serious if She Refuses Later.
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Editor of the London Times,
Special Cable Dispatch to Tax Sun from the London Times Service.
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PARIS, March 28.—The situation within the Peace Conference has taken a distinct turn for the better in the last two days. The realization after the

the League of Nations Commission of the Peace Conference which was fixed for 9 o'clock this afternoon was postponed, by a decision reached this morning, until to-night. This action was taken to permit of an uninterrupted day's sitting by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. Clem-

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PARIS, March 28.—Information volunteered in an authoritative American quarter that President Wilson

pitiful proceedings of the Council of Ten last Wednesday and Friday that "something must be done" has led to adoption of a method of procedure which should quickly yield more positive results than hitherto followed.

But there is a public and outside situation in regard to the conference

enueau and Orlando, in an effort to expedite the framing of the peace treaty.

The differences of opinion which have developed since the return of Mr. Wilson to Paris are being considered fully and frankly and a determined effort is being made in the interest of an early peace to reach an agreement

might agree to abandon the plan for a preliminary peace treaty with Germany only and consent to one embracing all the belligerents, although this would mean the postponement of peace for a month or two, has fallen like a bombshell here and may mark

which cannot be altogether disavowed from its inside situation. A glance at the Paris press shows the public situation is by no means satisfactory, and in point of fact, it never has been quite satisfactory owing to the failure of

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Some notable exceptions the arrangements made for the information of the press have been "unintelligent" and unsatisfactory. Even thus public interest and trust in the conference perhaps might have been preserved had the press been kept better informed. As called in. The Premier and the President considered advices just received about the military situation in Russia.

In the absence of official communiques the public has learned little about the meetings of the Premier and the President.

before the middle of that month. Should they refuse to sign the treaty, nobody knows when peace will come.

Change of View Antouing.

Two days ago the President was

leaders of the conference iterated that what their people really desired was the news of rapid progress toward a sound peace drawn on big intelligible lines, and had they bestirred themselves to provide such news in the only way in

which it could be provided by using every effort to make a sound peace irrespective of their personal ambitions or tender susceptibilities.

Afraid of Publicity.

But as they have failed progressively in this respect, just as they had failed in regard to publicity as their best friend, and not as an insidious enemy, they gradually got into a state of mind which caused them to consider every

The investigation of any fact they wish can be accomplished.

Are Busy on the Draft.

Such an expectation as concluding the treaty by the end of the present week is doubted, owing to the extensive amount of drafting work after the main

The only explanation offered, that while it may delay peace for a while it may save time in the end, is unsatisfactory. If adopted it means that every plan that the statesmen of the

Friday evening, after Mr. Lloyd George had concluded his time-wasting intervention in the Polish settlement, he suddenly delivered a diatribe against sundry French newspapers that had been guilty of "misleading" the public in the United-States, on Polish questions are settled in principle. The drafters are steadily at work while the super-congress is in session and each step of progress is followed immediately by the completion of the articles of the treaty.

The same process is being carried on

He practically reproached some persons present with wilful indiscretion and trotted out the bad old threat of having the Peace Conference removed to a neutral country and ended by declaring that the League of Nations was the only way to save the world.

It is true that the question of Hungary was considered at yesterday's conference, and it was understood that the questions would also be taken up.

During the day the Hungarian revolt and its effect in bringing Bolshevism into Central Europe was also, without doubt, discussed.

In the recent months it is the question of Poland. If there has been one question which the Council has been steadily inclined to face in any practical fashion it has been the question of reinforcing Poland against the Bolshevik menace.

If there were questions on which the

examined, as experts had prepared a huge map showing the vast extent of Bolshevik authority, which now embraces virtually half of Europe. On this map heavy red lines mark the outer limits of Bolshevik authority, with red arrows showing the main avenues of advance.

Greatly was demonstrated.

Now Situation Stands.

The following facts appear clear:

1. Prior to President Wilson's return, Premier Lloyd George and

decision of the Council of Ten was eagerly awaited—seeing that the expert commission on Poland, including the British representative, had been dissolved. The decision was unanimous: there was delegation of the western frontiers of Poland and the transport to Poland of the Polish population.

Under these circumstances it was inevitable that the cause of the unexpected delay in settling the question should be immediately known and being

known, should be publicly announced.

Yet Premier Lloyd George seemed to imagine that his intervention could be kept secret and worked himself into a fine fury against the French press when the news was undeciphered.

As a result of this the delegates

tain the complete covenant of the League of Nations.

3. While Lord Robert Cecil and Andre Tardieu, the British and French proponents of the league, seemingly gave in to President Wil-

ought to be less than skin and to trust to the advice of sober minded experts in regard to matters of which they themselves necessarily are ignorant and to send all their energies to a rapid consolidation in the form of a sound business in Africa, Asia, and the Americas on behalf of their respective chiefs. It is certain that Premier Lloyd George and possibly Premier Clemenceau did not approve carefully the Wilson programme.

ached results already attained by the conference. Fortunately there is reason to hope that these simple truths are already dawning upon them. One Paris journal, whose chief contributor is a well-known French and independent socialist, writes, "The French people, above all, among the subjects of Louis Napoleon, are beginning to understand, and increased, compelling the abandonment of the Council of Ten and forcing the meeting of the 'Big Four' in a private room in order to shut off all publicity. This resulted in an uproar in the French news-

This is a mistaken reading of what has happened. President Wilson on one hand has been an intelligent and consistent

The British delegation on the other seem to have reached simultaneously the same conclusion, that most of the issues which have arisen or seem likely to arise could be handled adequately by two or three able and experienced persons to whom the Government had decided to send.

President Wilson and the allied
The furniture taken away belonged
mostly to the suite originally occupied
by Princess Helen of Orleans.
plan for which he was sharply be-
rated by Premier Clemenceau.
6 In the midst of this situation
